

Correction

Correction: Taberman, H. Radiation Damage in Macromolecular Crystallography—An Experimentalist's View. *Crystals* 2018, 8, 157

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The author wishes to make the following corrections to this paper [1]:

On page 161, lines 9–10, the sentence “The probability of fluorescence emission increases with atomic number and becomes greater than 10% for $Z \leq 18$,” should be “The probability of fluorescence emission increases with atomic number and becomes greater than 10% for $Z \geq 18$,”.

There is an error in Figure 1, “Primary photoelectron (12.4 keV - $E_{1s\text{-binding}}$)” should say “Primary photoelectron (13.0 keV - $E_{1s\text{-binding}}$)”. It should be corrected as follows:

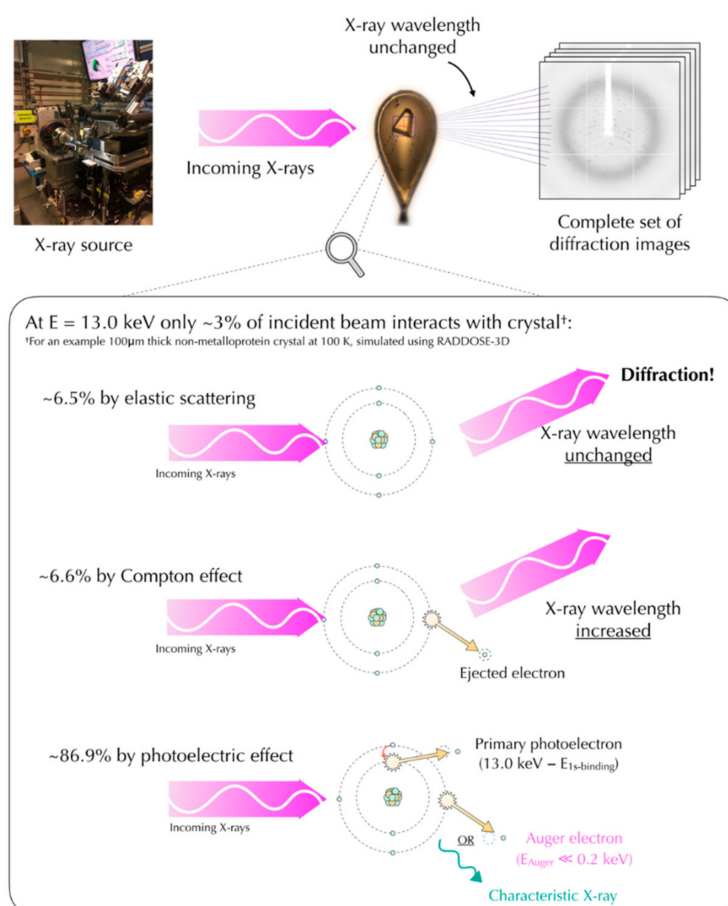


Figure 1. The different primary X-ray scattering processes of an incident 13.0 keV beam with an example lysozyme crystal simulated using RADDOSE-3D.

Elastic scattering (6.5% of the interacting beam): The X-ray photon is scattered, resulting in diffraction. Compton scattering (6.6% of the interacting beam): The photon loses part of its energy in an atomic electron, being scattered at a longer wavelength. A recoil electron may then be ejected from the atom. Photoelectric absorption (86.9% of the interacting beam): The photon transfers all its energy to an inner shell electron, which is ejected from the atom (photoelectron). The resulting orbital vacancy is filled by a higher shell electron, followed by either the fluorescence emission or ejection of a lower energy Auger electron. The X-ray source in the figure is Diamond Light Source beamline I03.

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers by these changes.

References

1. Taberman, H. Radiation Damage in Macromolecular Crystallography—An Experimentalist's View. *Crystals* **2018**, *8*, 157–169. [[CrossRef](#)]



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